## Hawaiian Gazette

Every Wednesday Morning,

alled to Poreign Subscribers at \$7,00. OFFICE-On Merchant street, west he Post Office, Honolulu, H. L.

AT 86.00 PER ANNUM.

ed and published by J. Morr Smrn, at the ment Printing Office, to whom all business mications must be addressed.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

CASTLE & COOKE, IMPORTERS, GENERAL MERCHANTS,

AND GENERAL AGENTS, King Street, opposite the Sesmen's Chape

A. C. BUFFUM, M. D., PORT PHYSICIAN, AND SURGEON. Office and Residence—No. 85 Fort Street, Homolub first house makai of the Catholic Church. At home day and night, when not professionall emusged. 0-1yf

DILLINGHAM & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Paints and Oils, and General Merchandise, No. 95, Kine Street, Honolulu, (15-1)

GOBFREY BROWN. BROWN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

In Wines, Spirite, Ale, Porter, &c., Merchant St., 12-ly

LEWERS & DICKSON. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER, And all kinds of Building Materials, Fort Street 25-194

JOHN S.McGREW, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office in H. L. Chase's Building, Fort Street. O hours, from Eight to Ten a. M., and from Thr. Five r. M. Besidence on Chuplain Street, betw Numan and Fort Streets.

ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH.

KAWAIHAE, HAWAII, I continue the General Merchandisc and Shipping nations at the slower port, where they are prepar-it to furnish the justly celebrated Kawainae Pota-ses, and such other Becruits as are required by ships, at the shortest notice and on the most able terms. Firewood always on hand, -5-1yd

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. L. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & BROKER Office in Fire-proof Buildings on Queen Street, 28] Honolulu, H. I. (1y4 C. N. SPENCER. H. MACPARLANE.

CHAS. N. SPENCER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS, 10 Fort st., Honoiniu, opposite T. C. Heunk's. 1y5 C. E. WILLIAMS.

MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER & DEALER In Furniture of every description. Furniture Ware Boxm on Forf Street, upposite Chase's Photograph Gallery. Workshop at the old stand on Hotel Street, near Fort. Orders from the other 41. Islands promptly attended to. [195

W. BENNETT. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. 41] King Street, next to the Bethel, Hopoluin. [1y5 M. T. DONNELL.

CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, King Street, Honolulu, opposite Lewis' Cooper Shop. 41] Will buy and sell second-hand Furniture. [195 THOS. SORENBON.

TIBBETS & SORENSON. SHIP CARPENTERS & CAULKERS At D. Foster & Co's Old Stand, Near the Honolulu Iron Works. THEO. H. DAVIES.

IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT. Lioyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters, British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., and Northern Assurance Company. 5-175

HYMAN BROTHERS. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS In Fashionable Clothing, Hata, Caps, Boots, Shoes and every variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Snow's Building, Merchant Street, Honolulu. [50-1yi

WALKER & ALLEN. SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 19] Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [1y4

L. L. TORBERT. DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

OFFICE-Corner Queen and Fort streets. 1y4 BOLLES & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS. Quoco Street, Honololu. Particular attention p
to the purchase and sale of Hawaian Produce.

— BUTER BY PERIODINO TO.

C. I. Bichards a Co.

D. C. I. Bichards a Co.

D. C. Waterman Esq.

Castle a Cocke.

IRA RICHARDSON. IMPORTER & DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, corner of For and Morchant Streets, Honolulu. 9-1y6

EDWIN JONES, GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER.

Lahaina, Mui. Money and Recruits furnished to Ships on the m 10] favorable terms. [1y

CHUNG HOON. Commission Merchant and General Agent, Importer of Tess and other Chinese and Foreign Goods, Wholesele Desler in Hawsiian Produce, and Agent for the Paukas and Amanuli Sugar Planta-tions. Fire-proof Store on Nunann Street, helow King.

AFONG & ACHUCK. Importors, Wholesale and Retail Dealers In General Merchandise and China Goods, in the Fire-proof Stors on Numanu Street, under the Public Hall

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Henolulu, Oahu, H. I. ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

IMPORTEES & COMMISSION MERCHANTS Honolula, Oahn, H. L. THEODORE C. HEUCK,

IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT 1-5) Honolulu, Oalou, H. I. (ly H. HACKFELD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT.

DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES

And Periodicals, Fort Street, Honolula. [19-194



# GAZETTE.

VOL. V---NO. 24.3

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHALLAMEL & CO.,

D H HITCHCOCK. NOTARY PUBLIC,

Hile, Hawaii.

A. S. CLEGHORN,

DOUGLAS PANEE.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

King Street, between Duffin's Market, and Camp-bell's Tailor Shop.

C. BREWER & CO.,

SHIPPING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

HONOLULU, H. I.

AGENTS\_For the Purchase and Sale of

B. F. EHLERS & CO.,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

Fire-proof Store on Fort Street, above Odd Fellows

F. A. SCHAEFER.

ADAMS & WILDER.

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

C. S. BARTOW,

AUCTIONEER,

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

In Fashlenable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Slices

WM. RYAN.

TURNPIKE STORE-CHOICE GROCERIES

Corner of Numero & Panon Valley Roads. [12-1y

JOHN H. PATY.

H. A. WIDEMANN.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

G. W. NORTON.

COOPER AND GAUGER,

At the New Stand on the Esplanade.

F. H. & G. SEGELKEN,

TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS,

Nunanu Street, between Merchant & Queen

Numanu Street, between Merchant & Queen.

Have constantly on hand, Stoves, Pipe, Galvanined Iron Pipe, Pisin and Riese Ribbs,
Stop-cocks, India Rabber Hoss-best 5-ply,
and pipe complete. Bath-Tabs, and also a
very large stock of Timware of every description.
Particular attention given to Ship-Work. Order
from the other Lainabe will be carefully attended to.
Thankful to the Citirens of Houvilla and the
Islands generally for their liberal patronage in the
past, we hope by strict attention to business to merit
the same for the fature.

37-315

JAMES L. LEWIS.

very variety of Gentlemen's superior Furnish cods. Store in Makee's Block, Queen Street luiu, H. I. [10-1y5]

Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. 1194

Packet Line.

Hans Plantations.

Island Produce.

N. A. BERNE.

Ly

H. A. P. CARTER.

5-1v5

M. C. URALLAWEL

15)

HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

LEON B. MEYERS. LEON R. MEYERS & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WINES, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLES, Spirits, Ales, &c., No. 8, Nunanu Street, opposite Merchant Street, Honolulu. 12-17

SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO.,

405 Front St, corner of Clay, San Francisco We will attend to the sale of Sugar and all kind of Island Produce, also to the purchasing and for warding of Merchandlee. Cash Advances made of 11-6m

M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Having been engaged in our present business for upwards of twelve years, and being located in a Fire proof Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Staples, such as Sugar, Syrups, Bloc Pulu, Coffee, etc., to advantage. Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon Market, to which personal attention will be paid, and upon which cast advances will be made when required.

—ARPERINGES—
San Francisco. AGENTS-For the Makee, Walluku and

Churles W Brooks. souard & Green

#### A GENT for the BREMEN BOARD of UNDERWRITERS. Agent for the Dresden Board of Underwriters, Agent for the Vienna Board of Underwriters, 7-5] E. M. VAN REED. COMMISSION MERCHANT,

HOTEL. Sansome Street, San Francisco.

He is prepared to attend to all work in his line at the Ship next to the Custom House, where he can be found at all working hours. He has on hand and for sale, Oll Casks and Barrels of different sizes, new and old, which he will sell at the very Lowest farket Kates. All work done in a thorough manner and warranted to give estimateious. All kinds of Coopering Materials and Tools for sale. 1-Sm PRESH SUPPLIES OF

The largest collection of Seeds

GEO. F. SYLVESTER, Seedsman 317 Washington Street, San Francis

INSURANCE NOTICES.

SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

COOPER AND GAUGER. At the Old Stand, corner King & Bethel Sts.

A Large Stock of Oil Shooks and all kinds of Coopering Materials constantly on hand. He hopes by attention to business to merit a continuance of the Pacific Insurance Company, California Lloyd's, and pairounge which he has heretofore enjoyed, and for which he now returns his thanks. I-lim J. H. THOMPSON,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH. Queen Street, Honolulu, Has constantly on hand and for sale at the Lowest Market Prices, a good assertment of the Best Refined Bar Iron, and the Rest Blacksmith's Coal. 38-1yō

JNO. NOTT. SAM'L NOTT.

JOHN NOTT & CO.,

COPPER AND TIN SMITHS. Kaahumanu St, one door above Flitner's,

Beg leave to inform the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Copper Work, such a Stillas Strike Pans, Sorghum Pans, Worms, Poing str. Also on hand, a full assortment of Tin War which we offer for eale at the Lowest Market Price All kinds of Repairing done with Neatness an Dispatch. Orders from the other Islands will me with prompt attention.

1-hm

HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,

King St. two doors west of Castle & Cooke's. Has on hand, Bath-Tubs, Water-Glosets, Wash-lia-sins, Force and Lift Pumps, Lead and Galvanized from Pipes, and Piumber's Strass-works. Being the only Piumber in the city, he will execute all orders en-trusted to him in a workmanlike manner. [1-dm

JEWELER AND ENGRAVER, Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Is prepared to execute with promptness, all work is his line of business, such as Watch and Clock repair ing, Manufacturing Jewelry and Engraving. GEORGE WILLIAMS,

LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT, Office on James Bobinson & Co's Wharf. Continues the business on his old plan of settling with officers and assamen immediately on their shipping at his office. Having no direct or indirect connection with any outfitting establishment, and allowing no debts to be collected in his office, he beges to give as good satisfaction in the future as he has in the result.



THIS FAVORITE and well-known Establishment is now open for Boarders and transient Visitors.

The Best the Market affords, of every variety, will always be provided, with good attendance.

Board per week—\$5.00 up stairs, \$4.00 down stairs.

8-0m AH HON, Proprietor.

THE TOM MOORE TAVERN. BY J. O'NIELL,

Mantels, Grates, Monuments, Headstones, Tomb Washitand, Bureau and Counter Tops, Billiard Red Fire Bricks, Plaster, &c., &c., 300 Market Street, op-posite Catholic Church, San Francisco, Gd. [15-32

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER COMMISSION MERCHANTS In Merchandise, Fire-proof Store, corner of Queen and Kashumann Streets. Retail Establishments, on Manual Street, and on the corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

PORN R'CBAKEN,

Portland, Oregon.

Churles W Brooks
J C Morrill a Co.
Fred Iken
Badger a Lindenberge
James Patrick a Co.
Win T Coleman a Co.
Stevens, Baker a Co.
Allen a Lewis
Ladd a Tilton,
Leonard a Green

## Kanagawa, Japan,

Having the best facilities through an intimate connection with the Japanese trade for the past eight years, is prepared in transact any business entraste to his care, with dispatch.

17-1ys

H. B. WILLIAMS, H. P. BLANCHARD, C. B. MORGAN WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO. SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 4c] 305 Front Street, San Francisco. [6w

LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. 32] Cor. Battery & Clay Sts, San Francisco. [60

AMERICAN EXCHANCE Extending from Sacramento St. to Halleck Street

AVING BEEN RECENTLY REN-ovated and newly Purnished, makes it the most quiet, economical and comfortable FAMILY HOTEL in the State. Being centrally located, it of-fers every inducement for Eusiness Men and the Pub-Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds For the State of California. Office at the Bank of Bishop a Co., Kashumanu Street, Honolulu. [2-1y5

lic generally.

The Tables will be constantly supplied with every laxury the market affords. The American Exchange Coach, with Red Lights, will be at the Wharves and Depots, to convey passengers to the Hotel free.

T-ly4

TIMOTHY SARGENT, Prop'r.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS,

CRASS & CLOVER SEEDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having be appointed Agents for the San Fransisco F of Underwriters, comprising the

Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co. Home Mutual Insurance Company

Bog leave to inform Masters of Vessels and the pub-lic generally, that all Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of the above Companies, against perils of the seas and other risks, at or near the Sandwich Islands will have to be verified by them. 1-3m H. HACKFELD & CO. CALIFORNIA

INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of the above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on Cargo. Freight and Treas-ure, by Consters, from Honolulu to all perts of ian Group, and vice versa.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Of San Francisco.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies on Cargoes, Freights and Treasure.

WALKER & ALLEN,

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF the above Company, have been anthorized to insure risks on Cargo, Freight and Treas-ure, from Honolule to all perts of the world, and

HAMBURGH-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against Fire, on Stone and Brick Bullidings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of 5-1y5 F. A. SCHARFER & CC.

Insurance Notice THE AGENT FOR THE BRITIS

House, Sign & Ship Painters, King Street, near Nuunnu.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES FOR CENUINE



The "P. S. Bartlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other late improvements, in a solid lost. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$27 coin. The same in 4os. case, \$30. In lost. case, \$33

The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3oz. case, with Gold Joints, \$30 coin. The same in 4oz. case, \$33. In 5oz. case, \$35

coin.
The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3or. case, with Gold Joints, \$34 coin. The same in 4oz. case, \$37. In 5or. case, \$40

coin.

"P. S. Bartlett" Watch, in 2½oz. 18 kurnt
Gold Hunting Case, \$80 coin.

"Waltham Watch Co." Watch, in 2½oz. 18 "Waltham watch Co. Watch, in 2501, 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, 884 coin. "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Watch, in 2501, 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, 887 coin. Any additional weight at \$1 per dwt., or \$20

Any additional weight at \$1 per dwt., or \$20 per on. extra.

We will send any of the above by Wells, Farco & Co's Express, with bill to collect on delivery, and give the purchaser the privilege to examine the Watch before paying. All Express charges, however, to be paid by the purchaser. But if the amount of the price of the Watch is remitted to us with the order, we will prepay the Express charges to San Francisco ourselves. In sending money, drafts on Wells, Fargo & Co. are preferred.

We wish it distinctly understood that these Watches are the very best, with all the latest improvements, and that they are in perfect running order, and if any one does not perform well, we will exchange it, or refund the

form well, we will exchange it, or refund the state that you saw this in the Ha-

HOWARD & CO., Jewelers & Silversmiths, 619 Broadway, N. Y. One Block above the Metropolitan Hotel.

Every one visiting New York is invited to In order that all may address us with confisee, we refer, by permission, to A. F. Jund, Esq., Honolulu, Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco,

I. W. RAYMOND, Esq., San Francisco, B. C. HOWARD, Esq., San Francisco, T. R. BUTLER, Esq., U. S. Mitt, S. F., W. S. HORART, Esq., Virginia City, Nevada, and invite attention to the following :

Office of Wells, Farms & Co., 1 84 Broadway, New York, Oct. 26, 1868. } We can cheerfully commend Mesers. How-and & Co., No. 619 Broadway, New York, to our friends, as a reliable and trustworthy from with the assurance that all orders sent them will receive faithful and prompt attention. 16-3m] C. Goddard, Treas.

IS THIS SO? d Health to be obtained at last

The way to obtain Sound Health! 1 ST-CLEANSE the Stomach from all offensive accumulations, which so usually produce functional derangement vitiating the food.

2nd—Purify the Blood from all acrid and corrupt to the product of the pro

A REMEDY, proved by thirty years experi-ence, capable of effecting such a desirable and im-portant purpose, is still before the public in WHELPTON'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING PILLS.

See Hamilbills given away by Agents. Prepared and sold, wholerale and retail, in hores, price 146d, is 146d, and 2s fell each, by G. WHELP-TON A SON, 3 Grane Court, Fleet Street, Landon, And may be had of Mr. J. T. WATERHOUSE, Honolula, and of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in Great Britain and the Colonies.

4-1y5 JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE.

VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS now open for the reception of vicitors to Volcano House, who may rely on finding com-bile rooms, a good table, and prompt attendance, erienced guides for the Crater always on hand. STEAM AND SULPHUE BATHS! Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired CHARGES REASONABLE. Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can procure animals warranted to make the journey, by D. H. Hivenooce, Esq. 27-1yh,

AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY On Fort Street, Y BE SEEN THE VIEWS taker Lava Flow at Kahuku,

Earthquake at Watching, Kan. Views of Kilausa and other places. Also Cards of the Kings, Queens, Chiefs, etc., all for sale at low prices. Also, Oval and Square Frames of all sizes, which will be sold cheap.

1-3m

H. L. CHASE. H. TREMPER.

Piano-Forte Maker & Tuner. Has Returned Again. All orders left at the Drug Store of J. M. Smith & Co., corner of Fort and Hotel Streets, or at Wm. Flacher's Furniture Resems, Hotel Street, will meet with immediate attention.

PIANOS TUNED. PIANOS and other Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired, by ICHARLIS DERBY, at the Hawaiian

Lessons given on the Piano & Guitar. The best of references given. [51-195 PENALUE RECE. NO. 1 and COOLIE BICE always on hand and for sain by 1-im WALEER & ALLEN, Agents. Mr. Sumper on the Alabama Treaty.

[From the Illustrated London News of May 8.]

[From the Illustrated London News of May 8.]

That the treaty negotiated between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, for the final adjustment of what pass under the general designation of the "Alabama claims," was refused the sanction of the Senate of the United States, has been known to the British public for some time. The reasons assigned for its rejection, were matter of conjecture only; but, so far as our observation has extended, the fact, viewed as it was, by all political parties in this country, with disappointment and regret, did not croke any great amount of acrimonious comment. For the most part, the English Press dealt with the subject tenderly, and with forbearance. Allowance was made for the especial domestic circumstances of the American people; for the extreme unpopularity, up to its very close, of President Johnson's Government; for the unwillingness of the more zealous Republicans to suffer an Administration, which had so persistently thwarted their designs, to terminate its career by an act of foreign policy which might possibly shed lustre upon a name which they held in contempt; and for the recoil of popular feeling in the United States, caused by the off-hand manner in which Mr. Reverdy Johnson had, over and over again, condoned what his fellow-countrymen regarded as grave offences, committed by the Government and people of the United Kingdom, against incruational amity and kindliness, during the civil war. Taking all these things into account, there was, we think, a general disposition to interpret the rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty by the Senate at Washington, in a moderate and dispassionate spirit, and the announcement of the event, through the telegraph cable, was received "more in sorrow than in anger."

It was a fortunate thing, perhaps, that the report of the speech of the Hon. Charles

than in suger."

It was a fortunate thing, perhaps, that the report of the speech of the Hon. Charles Sumner, the Chairman of the Committee of the Senate for Foreign Affairs, did not accompany the announcement of the fact. An interval of about a fortnight, between the one and the other, has done something, we do not doubt, toward blunting the sensibility of the public mind, on this side of the Atlantic, in respect of the treatment of the Convention, adopted by the Senate on the other side. Mr. Sumner has essayed to justify the Senate's decision by an elaborate indictment against England, which, for its extravagance, might have produced very mischlerous remight have produced very mischierous re-sults, and has put forward claims for dam-ages, so enormous in amount, as to lead to the reasonable presumption that he does not desire any settlement whatever. In language, it is true, the speech is colm and dignified; in tone argumentative; in strangement of it is true, the speech is calm and dignified; in tone, argumentative; in arrangement of its topics, lucid and logical; and its effect upon the American people will probably be all the more deplorable, because, unquestionably, the ground of complaint against us, upon which he rests both his reproaches and his demands, is not wholly unsubstantial or imaginary. But Mr. Sumner has crected, upon a narrow base, a towering superstructure of culpability, which the slightest touch of common sense will instantly overturn; and the charges he labors to fasten upon us, closely resemble, in their contradictory and unqualified character, those with which we have been made familiar of late, in petitions sent up to the Court of Common Pleas, ascribing the return of successful candidates to Parliament, to corrupt practices at their elections.

The proclamation of Queen Victoria, de-claring neutrality between the Northern and Southern States, and recognizing the rights or belligerancy in the latter, constitutes, ac-cording to Mr. Summer, the original sin of England. It was this that gave rise and force to all her subsequent delinquencies. "Un-friendly," he says, "in the precipitancy with which it was launched, this concession"—of belligerant rights—"was more unfriendly in substance. It was the first stage in the dep-redations on our commerce. Had it not been made, no rebel ship could have been built in England. Every step in her building would have been piracy. Nor could any mu-nitions of war have been furnished. The di-rect consequence of this concession was, to place the rebels on an equality with ourselves, in all British markets, whether ships or mu-nitions of war." This recognition of the Confederacy, as possessing belligerant rights, was an offence on our part, aggravated, Mr. Sumner says, by two circumstances. First, The proclamation of Queen Victoria, de-Summer says, by two circumstances. First, by the needless haste with which the proclamation was issued by the British Government. "The United States Minister," he said, "had been announced; he was daily expected." The Cabinet of St. James knew

said, "had been announced; he was daily expected." The Cabinet of St. Janze knew of his coming; but on the day of his arrival in England, he found the thing done. Again, the concession had been made to slave-holders in the very madness of barbarism, occupied in a hideous attempt to perpetuate and extend a new empire, with slavery as its corner-stone, and we took them by the hand, and so, "with the official protection and the God-speed of anti-slavery England, they commenced their accursed work."

"And now," he proceeds, "the day of reckoning has come, but with little apparent sense of what is due, on the part of England." Thereupon, he attempts to estimate the losses sustained by America, as the result of this too prompt declaration of neutrality between the Northern and Southern Republics. The individual losses, inflicted by the Alabama and other cruisers, which escaped from our shores, he computes at about 23,000,000 sterling. He adds to this, the damage done to the American carrying trade from our shores, he computes at about £3,000,000 sterling. He adds to this, the damage done to the American carrying trade by the transference of American shipping to British owners, with a view to save it from the depredation of these piratical cruisers. The loss, which was borne by American shippowners, he calculates to have amounted to £20,000,000. But he does not rest here. He assumes that the civil war was protracted to at least twice the duration through which it otherwise would have maintained itself, in consequence of the same concession of belligerant rights to the Southern Confederacy, and that England is responsible to America for the additional damage she was thereby compelled to incur. "The rebellion," he says, "was suppressed at a cost of more than four thousand million dollars, a considerable portion of which, has already been paid, leaving twenty-five hundred millions as a national debt to burden the people." The grand total, therefore, which Mr. Sumner conceives to be due from the Government of her Britannic Majesiy to that of the American Republic, amounts to a little more than half of our present National Debt.

Now it is obvious, at the first blush, that, in order to sustain an overwhelming conclusion, such as this, the groundwork upon which it rests, should be solid, indisputable, and immovable. Mr. Sumner takes for granted, the very point in dispute between us—viz., the sovereign right of her Majesty, in Council, to lasne, at the time she did, her proclamation

such as this, the groundwork upon which it rests, should be solid, indisputable, and immovable. Mr. Sumner takes for granted, the very point in dispute between us—viz., the sovereign right of her Majosty, in Council, to Isane, at the time she did, her proclamation of neutrality. It has been established, beyond all doubt, that this document did not see the light until after the proclamation of the President of the United States, which declared a blockade of the Southern ports, and which would have had no legal force but for the existence, at that moment, of a state of war. England did but follow the example set her by America, in recognizing the facts as they then stood; and in doing so. England really supposed that she was doing what the Government of the United States would approve. As events turned out, it became manifest that a delay of a few days would have been prudent and graceful; but no one can pretend that it could have extended over more than a few days. Besides, Mr. Sumner forgets to mention that France issued the same proclamation, mutatis mastered for the same words, at the same date; and that within three weeks, all the nava powers of Europe had taken up the same position. Why are they not expected to share our supposed responsibility? Why visit upon England the accumulated culpability of them all?

The truth is, Mr. Sumner has egregicully

\$\$6.00 PER YEAR.

affront, by the highest possible amount of pecuniary damage. His extravagance defeats itself. It is the extravagance of a rhetoricism, not of a statestanan. If may have the effect of stimulating popular passions, but it cannot conduce to the settlement of any real claims. It comes too late, we should hope, to do the mischief which it seemed to have been intended to do. England had offered concessions, large enough to indicate her willingness to pay for any amount of damage which her negligence or want of foresight had indicted upon the people of America. Her advances in this direction have been met by further most functing and most enormous demands. Of course, we must draw a distinction between what is said by an accomplished orator in the Senate, and what may hereafter be done by a responsible Government. For the present, we imagine, the difference between the two nations will be allowed to drop out of sight. But there it will remaio, until the returning good sense of American statesmen shall finally dispose of it by diplomatic negotiation, or until it shall be revived at some future opportunity, for the purpose of national retailation. After all that has passed, we shall still cherish the hope that the relations of the two powers, one to another, and the intimate sympathics, which bind together the two peoples, will remain substantially unchanged; and that, as years roll on, the disposition of the public, on both sides of the Atlantic, will become proportionately stronger, to bury matters of dispute between them, and to cultivate with heartier good-will, both the sentiment and the policy of international policy.

#### Statue Making.

Some great sculptors, Michael Angelo among them, have occasionally, themselves, hewn their statues straight out of the block of marble, without going through the preiminary courses of modeling in clay, and casting in plaster; but this is very rarely done, for in the first place, the work would be too long for any artist who has any regard for his time, and in the second, the howing of the marble requires a special practical experience, which makes it an art apart. A sculptor would probably spoil a hundred blocks of marble, before making so much as a statuette a foot high, were he to trust himself only in the matter. Even Michael Angelo, when he tried to dispense with the "statuary," or "practitioner," succeeded only in making fragments of figures. Not being an adept in judging of the size of the block he needed, he was constantly finding that he had miscalculated, and that an arm, a leg, a head must remain untinished in consequence.

The "statuary," who is often an artist of The "statuary," who is often an artist of

The saturary, who is often an artist of great merit, and possessed of as much talent in his way as the sculptor in his, sets the master's model on a platform, measures it and places it side by side with a block of marble of the requisite height and breadth. This done, he applies to the model an instrument of mathematical precision, by which he obtains the detailed measure of every part and angle of the statue. He then returns to the marble, and roughly sketches on the outside of the figure or group. Upon each of the spots where he has marked a point with a penelt, a workman bores a hole with an awt, taking a workman bores a hole with an awt, taking a workman bores a hole with an awt, taking a workman bores a hole with a her to deeper than he is told. When the "statuary" has inspected all the sides of the block, and when the holes have all been bored according to his directions, the marble looks as though it had been riddled by bullets. A second workman now appears with a chisel and hammer, to hew away the fragments of marble between the different holes, and along the pencil lines drawn as guide marks. This work is more or less easy, according as the attitude is simple or sanctiful. If the figure be one of a modern personance, standing placidly with his arms by his sides, attired in the ciothes of our day, and with nothing eccentric in the posture of his legs, the task offers no diffeutites, and may be intrusted to a very ordinary workman; but if the subject be a group, or a figure in an attitude—for instance, like that of Ajax defying the lightning—the chisel can be to entirested to any but a practiced hand, and every blow of the hammer must be struck with the greatest caution. The appearance presented by the marble when the preparatory hewing has ended, is that of some person or persons thickly wrapped up in a shrout. The outlines of head and body can be vaguely detected under the white covering, but nothing more; and it is not until the "statuary" inhined for head and head of the firm of the foreing the propa

upon England the accumulated culpability of them all?

The truth is, Mr. Sumner has egregically overdone his case. Calling to his aid the outraced scatiment of bis fellow-citizens, he has endeavored to get compensation for that cows have commenced giving a better article.') ing "Old Hundred."

Hawaiian Gazette BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

THE "GAZETTE" OFFICE

PLAIN AND PANCY PRINTING

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

Colossal Fouriuss.—The inequalities of furtune have constituted the theme of countless effortions in all ages and in all climes, and men are but little better for all that has been written. When Senator Wade let off a few commonplace remarks on the subject, property owners sensitively took the slarm, and raised such a clamor that the Senator was frightened at his own words. But we doubt if any ordinary person can contemplate without serious miggivings the announcement that Baron Rothschild, who recently died in Paris, was worth 2,000,000 of france, or 2400,000,000. It was observed at the time that he was a charitable man, and that the poor of Paris deplored his loss deeply.

Yet during all the long weary years that he was engaged in annexing that supendous fortune, men and women were starring to death, or committing suicids from want and suffering, in that very city of Paris. Who can tell the multitude of unfortunates who, wrecked in fortune by the changes on the Bourse wrought or controlled by this man, have plunged into caternity to escape suffering and reproach? Who can tell how often the loaves of the baker have been reduced and the poor punished because some of Rothschild's operations had rou up the flour market? Who can tell how many widows and orphans have had their little all engulfed in the maelstrom of flieral operations that brought rain to thousands and fortune to him?

Charity: How many millions did he give to

dows and orphans have had their little all engulied in the maelstrom of fiscal operations that brought rum to thousands and fortune to him?

Charity: How many millions did be give to the poor? In order to be truly charitable he ought to have devoted about half his fortune to such purposes, for nothing else would have relieved him of the responsibility for the evil he wrought in seeking to pile up such tremendous boards.

Stephen Girard achieved a colossal fortune in commerce, but he left the bulk of it to educate the orphan children of the poor. John McDonough of New Orleans followed his axampis. George Peabody has not waited for his death-bed to warn him of his duty. He has given his millions to the needy.

But these are American millionaires, and inspired with the American ideas of the greatest good of the greatest number. How could any one expect such things of men like the Rothschilds! It is related of this one, who died worth \$400,000,000, that when Audubon, the great naturalist, was about to publish his famous work on ornithology, he waited on the millionaire with a letter of introduction, was treated rudely, refused a subscription, ordered to send his book when printed, and when it was so sent refused the printed, and when it was so sent refused to amass such a fortune.

He could not take his money with him into the next world. In fact, all he carried with him to the grave was a wooden box. But he still contrived to let the evil of his system survive him. For the wealth of the Rothschilds is jealously guarded against division by preventing the children from marrying out of the family. Even to the day of his death he managed to keep those nearest to him ignorant of half his wealth, by opening a great number of accounts to false names.

How often have the schemes of this great Rothschild produced embarrassment in the markets of America? How often has he aut spread ruin over thousands of our countrymen by means of influences centering in his house in London and Paris, over which no American could have any c men like Robschild have been resting. In any age, in any country, under any circumstances, such ecclosed fortunes are nuisances. So far from benefiting the people in any way, they increase the downward tendencies of the poorse classes; and all the benevolence the millional-res can achieve by their gifts or bequests, will not atone for the misery they inflict upon millions of the human race.—Philadelphia North

- A YOUNG COUPLE residing at Lexing ton, Ky., determined to elope recently, and accordingly started for Cincinatti on the afternoon train, and in due time arrived at the Spencer House, the paradise of lovers. They were both young and ex-ceedingly rural, and their conduct soon convinced the initiated attendants that they had been thwarted in their hymenial inclinations by hard-hearted parents or guardians. ved at the S

guardians.

The emotions of the fugitives were various: modest in the extreme, they were unable to control their fondness from the guests in the drawing room, mingled with a sort of triumph at their success, and fear lest they might be overtaken, at once enlisted the sympathies or all who observed them. At length the young man went up to the office and enquired for the proprietors, alledging that he had some private busi-ness which could be transacted with no

other parties. The clerk stated that nei-ther of them were in, but he would attend ther of them were in, but he would attend to anything the ruralist might unfold.

Of this the young man appeared skep-tical and commenced pacing the floor, ex-hibiting the greatest restlessness, and fi-nally entered the drawing room, from which he again issued after a short con-sultation, and approaching the clerk said: "Sir, there's a lady in the room; she wants to marry me and I want to marry her bad, can you do anything for us?"

her bad, can you do anything for as?"

The clerk replied that everything matrimonial should be arranged in a short time, and in less than an hour the happy couple were united by the firmest ties that the

were united by the firmest ties that the law recognizes.

Soon after the bridegroom approached the deak of the office, and commenced looking over the register. The clerk inquired what he desired, and received the reply that he only wished to look at the arrivals. But his manner betrayed the fact that his mind was not easy—out what his troubles were no one could conjecture. After walking around the office for about twenty minutes, he returned again, and said to the clerk in a low tone:

"Hadn't you better change the register

"Hadn't you better change the register and give us this room now we're married." "That is already changed," replied the clerk; "you are marked for the same room."

"Well," replied the gratified Kentuck-ian surprised at such thoughtfulness, "well just show me up, I'm awful sleepy!"

Siscular Authaustical Pact.—Any number of figures you may wish to multiply by will give the same result if dividid by 2, much quicker operation; but you must remen her to annex a cipher to the answer when there is no remainder, and when there is a semais der, winstever it may be, annex a 5 to the answer. Multiply 464 by 5, and the answer we be 2320; dividing the same number by 3, as you have 232, and, as there is no remainder you add a cipher. Now, take 557, and multiply by 5, there is 1785; divide the same number 2, and you have 178 and a remainder; you therefore place a 5 at the end of the line, and the result is again 1785.

The Chicago Journal says: "Who says that animals can't reason? There is no question but that since it was proposed to have the milk analyzed for the detection of impurities, the